

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The *Intelligencer*, on the occasion of entering to-day on the 54th year of its existence, publishes a salutatory which is one of the most beautiful things we ever read in a newspaper.

The *Union* moralizes over the opening of the new year, and sharply criticizes the recent river and harbor bill veto-speech of the Hon. Mr. Haven.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

From the Baltimore papers of this morning, we learn that there is trouble among the rulers of Baltimore city. The Councils of Baltimore met on Saturday evening last to act upon the Mayor's nominations for agents of the McDougall bequest, and officers of the Water Department, when Messrs. Brantz Mayer and John Spear Smith, who were named as agents of the McDougall bequest, and A. P. Winchester, as President of the water commission, were rejected. Messrs. Mayer and Smith are two of the most respected and intelligent citizens of Baltimore. Mr. Winchester is the late Superintendent of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad.

The Sun says, that "early in the afternoon, prior to the meeting of the council, a caucus of the 'Know-Nothing' members was held in the chamber of the second branch, all, with two or three exceptions, being present. The nominations were here examined critically and politically, and no small degree of warmth was manifested by several leading members of the dominant party. Some were objected to, and it was understood that another objection was on the alleged ground that former political divisions were not sufficiently regarded—nine out of ten nominees having formerly been whigs. And still another ground of complaint was that the claims of other parties who had been pressed by their friends for the several situations. There was also an objection to the minds of several members, because it was charged that some of the nominees were not members of the 'Know-Nothing' lodges, or organization. The friends of the mayor thought it unjust to censure him for exercising his official rights, and that it was impossible to gratify all the applicants or their friends, the places being too few in number."

The *Clipper* in noticing this matter says: "Mayor Hinks having been elected by the American party in opposition to Mr. Thomas the Democratic (or Foreign) nominee, it was we think, but reasonable to suppose that he would select persons for public positions who not only possessed all of the requisite qualifications, but were also members (not eleven hour members) of the party that placed him in his present official position."

"In the case of one of the two Commissioners who was rejected, it is currently reported that he spoke contemptuously of the American party, a few days before the last election, but actually was against Mayor Hinks. The Council, being fully aware of the above facts, very properly refused to confirm the nomination. We trust that, if they are ever placed in the same position again, they will do their duty manfully."

So we see that, with all the profession to the contrary, Baltimore is still to be controlled by party.

We are told that Mayor Hinks is a man of nerve, and has said that he is not to be governed by any party or clique in performing the duties of his office. He expresses a determination to call around him the best men, it matters not what their party predilections are. If he perseveres in this determination he will become the most popular mayor Baltimore has ever had, and be fully sustained by the people, who, if he wishes it, will re-elect him by an immense majority.

PERSONAL.

Chas. Burr, the X-Rev. Free Soiler, is following in the footsteps of Bennett, in manufacturing falsehoods about gentlemen in this city. He gives to the public a mischievous shot from an imperfect canon, detailing a squabble between the President, Guthrie, and Forney, intended to impress his hearers with the idea that there is anything but harmony between those in authority here. It is scarcely necessary to inform the people of Washington that Burr's story, which is copied by several editors who have as little character as himself, is manufactured out of the whole cloth. No body here believes it.

Another Kossia affair occurred at Copenhagen, Denmark, a few days ago. One Hans Herring, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was arrested immediately on landing. He was saved by the interposition of our Consul, Mr. Bodinger, but was forced to take his immediate departure for London.

In Paris, a rich American wrote to Mademoiselle de S—, of the opera, a tender epistle on the back of a bank note, the lady sent a verbal reply, with the apology that she was entirely out of note paper, and would be thankful to M. l'Americain to send her a quire or two of his.

It is said of Gen. Jackson, that though a member of the Presbyterian Church, his success in life had been so identified with the democracy that he regarded and complained of the clergy as aristocrats. Clergymen had called upon him to administer religious consolation, and to reconcile and prepare him to die, and he complained that "they do not come to pray with me, but for me, sir; as though I was afraid and not prepared to die, and did not know that I am at the very gates of death; their intentions are good, but they are aristocrats, sir."

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania of Friday last says: "A letter in the New York Herald of yesterday—that pettifogging sheet, which the Father of Lies has chosen as his vehicle of communication—purporting to have been written in Washington city, charges Col. Forney with the authorship of the cruel remarks which we made a few days since in relation to Francis J. Grund. In justice to Col. Forney, we state that he neither wrote, dictated, suggested, or in any manner whatever contributed to the appearance of the article in question, nor did he know, either directly or indirectly, that it would appear. The charges against Colonel Forney, in the New York Herald for months past, so far as relates to the Pennsylvania, are vile slanders, coined from a brain festering with lies. What we have to say of public men and measures, we say fearlessly, because we endeavor to speak truthfully, and we permit no man, or set of men, to control either our judgment or language."

Mr. Benedict Kendall, of the Piquette, is returning from Paris by the West India route, and will probably reach New Orleans this month.

Grist and Mario appear for the last time in New York on Friday evening, on the occasion of Mr. Hackett's benefit. It is generally understood that Mr. Hackett has not been particularly successful with these renowned vocalists.

John Orr and Henry Guenard or Quind, who died recently in the U. S. naval asylum at Philadelphia, both left property of value, which awaits their heirs.

Not Discharged.—The statement made by the Norfolk Herald, and copied by a few days ago, to the effect that "five hundred men had been discharged from the navy yard," is said to be erroneous. Instead of discharging, it is said that more hands are about to be engaged, in order to facilitate the work now in progress. About 1,500 men are now employed at the navy yard.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Diplomatic and Consular Reform Bill. The *Union*, day before yesterday, contained a long letter from J. Randolph Clay, on the diplomatic bill before Congress. Mr. Clay confesses that he is an interested witness, and that what he says must be taken with allowance.

We have always respected Mr. Clay, as one whose experience in the diplomatic service of the country rendered it desirable that he be retained as a representative abroad; but we confess to disappointment and some little mortification at the tone of his communication. It is true of him what General Bayly said in the House a few days since, as coming from Patrick Henry, of some one who had been much abroad—he "has evidently staid too long abroad to like his natural virtues."

Mr. Clay illustrates in his want of knowledge of public feeling at home, and his inability to the really most objectionable features of our foreign service, the evil effect of a representative being too long abroad. His only idea of the correction required for existing evils in our foreign service seems to be an increase of salary, or, as he says, of "the pittance" now given to ministers. What he objects to in the bill now before the House, is, really, one of its greatest recommendations. It increases salaries only at points where it is really required, and, by correcting abuses in the details of the system, at the same time it is a bill of economy, in causing an actual saving to the public treasury.

What Mr. Clay says of the annual expenditure under the proposed bill exceeding that of the existing system, only \$15,816 34, notwithstanding the "missions lately established at Rome, Central America, and Switzerland," is indeed in our practical way of looking at things—a very great merit.

We sincerely hope the bill, as reported by the committee, uninfluenced by individual interest, will be taken up and passed. We may notice Mr. Clay's letter again.

The Prices of Slaves in the South.—The New York *Express* quotes accounts of recent sales of negroes in Richmond, Va., and argues that they must shortly fall in value, inasmuch as the annual interest on the ruling prices and the cost of life insurance upon slaves, is, perhaps, twice as high as the ruling wages of corresponding labor at the North. The editor's information concerning the business and statistics of the South must be exceedingly limited, indeed, or he would know that the value of labor in any calling at the South has very little to do with its value in the planting States. For twenty years past northern journalists have been in the habit of teaching the laborers by whom they are surrounded, the falsehood that labor is degraded at the South, that it amounts to a degradation in the South for a white man to labor, or, in other words, that it is degrading to a white man to labor where slaves labor. Now at this very moment ten thousand white agriculturists could find employment at from \$125 to \$175 per annum, and their board, within a circle of fifty miles around Washington city. They will not come from the North to find such employment here, because the laboring population there believes the nonsense taught them, as above explained. Again, the wages of labor in the South have not fallen, as in the North, because the business of the South has not experienced the trying times which exist at the North. The dependence on, or connections with banks, manufacturing and joint stock companies generally, is very slight indeed, not sufficient to make it, as at the North, the shuttlecock to be inflated or collapsed by every turn of the affairs of the speculators of the hour.

Again, the stringency of the northern money market has the slightest imaginable effect on the value of cotton. As long as that keeps up, the prices of slaves will be high, though thousands in New York and elsewhere at the North, may be so near the point of starvation from want of work, as that they are glad to labor for one half the annual actual wages of labor in slaveholding States.

A Man's Nest!—The New York *Herald* has actually discovered what all well informed persons in Washington have known ever since the annual message was sent in, viz: that the President contemplated addressing Congress upon the subject of our relations with Spain as soon as certain desired information from Mr. Soule reached Washington. The fact has been published in a dozen papers, until at length the *Herald* learns of it, and forthwith announces that we are shortly to have a war message.

Now, it strikes us that the *Herald* shoots wide of the mark in this announcement. We have no idea that the President will advise any particular course of proceeding to obtain our rights from Spain. Congress, up to this time, has evidently been inclined to differ from him in estimating the necessities of the occasion; and as they have already assumed the responsibility of virtually directing our policy with reference to our unsettled affairs with Isabella's Government, we take it for granted that he will content himself with simply acquainting the National Legislature with all that he has caused to be said and done in the premises in the name of the United States, and its results, so far, leaving to Congress the duty of determining what shall be our future course towards Spain, in view of all the facts which have recently occurred.

We shall not be surprised if the message in question goes in this week, nor shall we wonder if it be delayed for a month longer. As for the story that it is already written—that's all booby, we feel very certain.

Work for the next Verion Gericht.—It strikes us that the next Grand Council of the Know Nothings will do a substantial service to their country if they will satisfactorily solve the question, whether *La Cronica*, the Spanish newspaper, and the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, both published in New York, are not actually supported in this country by their respective Governments! Among public men of all countries here this impression certainly prevails. Inasmuch as it would be considered almost a cause of war—certainly an offence not to be submitted to patiently—if the United States Government should undertake to support in Paris an American paper to abuse and calumniate the Emperor as those papers abuse and calumniate the President, their course is beginning to require the attention of the Know Nothings or of some body possessing the means of putting down the evil of which they present so glaring examples. If the Know Nothings will but put a stop to the intermeddling of alien foreigners, one and all, in our political affairs, they will, so far, have achieved a good end, indeed. If they can but prove the fact that those journals are supported as is believed by many here, they will strike a withering blow at all future illegal interferences in American public affairs.

It is very clear, says the Albany Argus, that the public sentiment here at the North has undergone already a great and favorable change on the subject of the Nebraska enactment—and that it has all but ceased to be an available or convenient theme with political aspirants. That mischievous agitation has had its day.

The Extraordinary Errors with reference to Proper Names, which the Newspaper Press Commits and Perpetrates.—Some time since the Baltimore *American* undertook to give an account of the proper pronunciation of the word *Sebastopol*, and assumed that because *Constantinople* is pronounced with the voice resting on the last syllable but one, and because the last syllable is *ple*, that therefore *Sebastopol* is to be pronounced as if it were written *Sebastople*, and pronounced with the whole force of the voice resting on the last syllable but one. All this is ridiculous. *Constantinople* being a word of five syllables, the voice, according to the usage of our language, rests partly on the first or second syllable, but chiefly on the last but one; and the last syllable, *ple*, is copied by the English from the French corruption of the original Greek. On the other hand, the word *Sebastopol* is in four syllables, and, according to the general practice of our language, the accent is on the second syllable. As to the pronunciation of the last syllable, we have not taken the word through the French language as we did the word *Constantinople*, and accordingly we have retained the letters *pol* of the last syllable, instead of jumbling it into *ple* according to the idiom of the French. The word *Sebastopol*, is from two Greek words, *Sebastos*, august, and *polis*, a city, and its true pronunciation in our English form of the word giving to the letters their proper local sound, is *Sevastopol*, the letter *h* being pronounced like our *v*, and the accent being upon the second syllable.

There are three blunders in regard to Mexican proper words, the prevalence of which is astonishing when we consider how much means every one in the United States have of understanding their true spelling. One-half the newspapers in the United States print *Chapultepec*, *Cheputepoc*; so they call *Cherubusco*, *Cherubusco*, and *Matamoros*, *Matamoraz*. There is a word which the New York *Herald* is very fond of using, pronouncing it, to always ignoring the existence of one essential syllable of the word, and writing it *pronunciamento*.

The Operation of the Sub-Treasury System.—While Bennett, and other blatherskites of the press, are crying out against the Sub-treasury system, it is actually saving the commercial community of New Orleans from a crash that would otherwise smash up a great many of those engaged in trade there. An immense quantity of produce has been received there this season, and the general pressure on the money market has compelled the banks to refuse to advance on drafts, though perfectly good, on New York. Without such advances it is impossible for the trade of the city to meet the drafts of those who ship to them from the interior. Now, the Government, foreseeing the necessity of keeping their matters very close which at this time rests on the New Orleans banks, has for some months past been quietly accumulating a considerable quantity of specie there, independent of what it keeps in the mint for the purposes of that establishment. Thus, at this time, it has full \$1,200,000 in New Orleans. To relieve the pressure, the Secretary of the Treasury has already set apart half a million of dollars of this money, to be paid on Treasury drafts from New York, which are obtainable in the latter city on paying the specie for them into the Sub-treasury at that point. All commercial men will readily see that while such transfers relieve the plethora of the treasury in New Orleans without costing the Government a dollar, they also relieve the stringency of the money market there, without the cost of a dollar to the business community, who, by the by, save all brokerage by the operation. It will also be perceived that not a penny can be lost by this arrangement, as, before a draft is given the drawer must present the sub-treasurer's receipt for his deposit of an equal amount in the Government vaults.

Virginia State Stocks.—We perceive by the quotations of the value of stocks in the New York papers that Virginia State six per cent. stocks are again up to 97, having risen since the failure of Selden, Withers & Co. from 83 to that point. We notice the fact because it vindicates our judgment in advising readers on the suspension of Selden, Withers & Co. to exchange their notes for the Trans-Allegheny money with which they were then redeeming them; the said notes being received dollar for dollar by a deposit with the Auditor of the State of Virginia six per cent. State stocks.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On Saturday, the 30th of Dec., there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—
For the redemption of stock..... \$85,175 35
For paying other Treasury debts, and for advancements to Assistant Treasurers to pay interest on stocks January 1, 1855..... 997,043 27
For the Customs..... 39,444 06
Covered into the Treasury from Customs..... 2,998 21
Covered into the Treasury from Lands..... 920 83
For the War Department..... 12,140 22
For repaying in the War Department..... 817 96
For the Navy Department..... 22,665 52
For repaying in the Navy Department..... 4,987 36
For the Interior Department..... 64,825 56
For repaying in the Interior Department..... \$7,546 44

"HUMANITY IN THE CITY."—This is the title of a series of discourses recently delivered in New York city, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, one of the most eloquent divines of the Empire city. They make a good sized book, embellished by a well executed steel engraving of the author. E. K. Lundy, bookseller, Georgetown, has furnished us with a copy of this work.

Joe Shillingham has sent us Leslie's Magazine of Fashions for January. It is a beautiful and brilliant number.

According to the report of Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Maryland, nearly one-third of the revenue of the State, the greater portion of dividends from bank and road stocks, tax on incorporated institutions, for licences to agents of foreign corporations and foreign insurance, and revenue from lotteries, amounting in the aggregate to some \$150,000 or \$200,000, are derived principally from the city of Baltimore. From this statement we conclude that without Baltimore the State of Maryland would be nowhere.

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Arrival of the Atlantic.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic arrived at New York last evening, at five o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Monday the 18th instant, having been compelled to return a few hours after sailing on Saturday, owing to an accident to her rudder head.

The Atlantic left Liverpool at an early hour on Monday morning, and experienced heavy westerly weather. She brings 100 passengers, among whom is Mr. Sickles, Secretary of the American Legation.

THE WAR.

The general political news by this arrival interesting in detail, but it presents no startling facts beyond previous accounts. The siege of Sebastopol is still progressing, though the weather was very cold, and the elements adverse to successful or speedy operations. Bombardment was continued at intervals without any special effect. The damage done was speedily repaired.

A rumor prevailed that five thousand Russians had retired from the second line of the defence of Sebastopol. It is also stated that the trenches out by the allies in these sieges, owing to the incessant heavy rains, had been filled with water and rendered almost useless. The roads on account of the rain had become impassable.

Omar Pasha was at Varna engaged in organizing nineteen battalions for the Crimea.

ENGLAND.

Affairs in England were still much excited. The war question seems to absorb all else.

Parliament had been opened and the Queen's speech delivered, which was wholly occupied with the war, excepting one sentence, where she says:—I have concluded a treaty with the United States, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted. The rest of the speech speaks of the army in the Crimea with admiration and gratitude, and praises the co-operation of the French.

The Queen also says that she has concluded a treaty with Austria, and she calls for instant reinforcements to go to the Crimea.

A bill had been read a second time in the House of Lords to enlist the German and Swiss legion. A bill had also been introduced in the House of Commons to send militia to the Crimea.

The text of Parliament had been voted to the army and navy.

The duration of the present session of Parliament depends on the progress of the government measures, but an adjournment would probably take place in about a week.

Private letters say that the ratification of the treaty with Austria was exchanged at Vienna on the 14th.

RUSSIA.

If the negotiations now pending do not produce peace, Russia will call out 16 men per thousand, equal to one million of men to take the field as early as possible.

The Russian note to Count Buol, at Prince Gortschakoff's address to Count Buol, at Vienna, on the 28th, was as follows:

"The undersigned is authorized to declare to M. Buol that His Majesty, the Emperor, accepts the four propositions of the Cabinet of Vienna, as a starting point for the negotiations of peace."

FRANCE.

Throughout France the war question was the absorbing topic of interest. Troops were being shipped daily for the Crimea. Aside from this, there was nothing else of special moment.

PRUSSIA.

It stated with much confidence that Prussia has signified her determination to join the allies against Russia, for pacific purposes.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

Accounts from Sebastopol to the 7th state that great movements were observed before and around that city on that evening. Important steps were supposed to be taking. It looked like preparations for another great battle. The investment of the place had been nearly completed. Numerous reinforcements had arrived to the allies. The Russians were also pouring in in immense numbers.

THE MARKETS.

Flour has advanced 1/2, with a fair inquiry; Western Canal, 42 1/2; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 45 1/2, 46 1/2. Wheat—The demand has been good, with an advance of 1/2; white 12 1/2, red 12 1/2, third red, 11 1/2, 9d a 12 1/2. Corn—The demand has been moderate at advanced rates; yellow and white 4 1/2. The advance in breadstuffs is attributed to the smallness of the stock in market.

Provisions were firm at previous figures. Beef and pork steady. Lard had declined 1/2. Sugar, coffee, and molasses unchanged. Rice was firm, with an upward tendency. Tobacco was in active request at full prices previously quoted.

Wool dull, and declining.

The London money market presented no special change. There was an active demand. Consols closed at 91 1/2. American stocks were dull.

The number of the Illustrated London News, received by the last steamer, informs its English readers that in the late New York election the contest for the Governorship of the United States was a very close one.

The number of emigrants landed at New York during 1854 has been 313,747, which is 30,415 more than in 1853. The number from England is 3006, Ireland 79,400, Germany 166,723.

In Pittsburg the Whigs and Democrats have united against the Know Nothings, in reference to the municipal election. They have formed a citizen ticket with the present Mayor at the head for re-election.

The Common Council of Albany have appropriated \$500 and two hundred tons of coal for the poor of that city.

Notice.—The sale of useful and fancy articles, held at St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, will close TO-MORROW, (Tuesday). Open at 10 o'clock, and close at half-past 8. The friends of the Orphan are invited to attend. Jan 1—

The Ladies of the First Colored Baptist Church respectfully inform the public that their FAIR for the benefit of said Church will continue during the week in the Hall of the Prudence Engine House. They have a variety of fancy and useful articles on hand. Jan 1—

Montgomery Guards, Attention! The regular monthly meeting of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3d instant. All members are requested to be present. By order of Captain Key. Jan 1—

President's Mounted Guard. Attention!—You are hereby ordered to meet at your armory on TUESDAY NIGHT, January 2d, 1855, for the purpose of transacting business of the greatest importance to the corps. All nominations for membership now before the company will be acted upon that night. Those persons wishing to become members will make application at that time. The delinquent members of the corps will find it to their advantage to be present at this meeting. By order of Capt. O. Byrne. Jan 1—

Union Guards, Attention!—You are hereby notified that a regular monthly meeting will take place on TUESDAY, January 2d at 7 o'clock.

Drill will be continued Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The members are likewise requested to appear in uniform on Friday evening.

By order of Capt. O. Byrne. Jan 1—

Smithsonian Institution Lectures. A lecture will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, January 2d, by Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, late United States Minister to Turkey. Subject: "Constantinople and the Bosphorus." Lecture commences at 7 1/2 o'clock. Jan 1—

The Ladies' Fair, as an Association to relieve St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of its embarrassment, will be open at Odd Fellows' Hall, TUESDAY EVENING. Jan 1—

Lost.—Was lost, this morning, by a lady, about a gold watch, made on her way to St. Matthew's Church, from D. near to St. Andrew's, and a colored Franklin Square, a BLACK HAWK, with a colored border. The finder by leaving it at No. 458 L street, west of Twelfth, will be suitably rewarded. Jan 1—

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Showing the amount at his credit in the Treasury, with assistant treasurers and designated depositaries, and in the Mint and branches, by returns received to Monday, Dec. 25, 1854; the amount for which drafts have been issued, but were then unpaid, and the amount then remaining subject to draft. Showing, also, the amount of future transfers to and from depositaries, as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Amount subject to draft.	Drafts here-to-for issued, but not paid.	Amount on de-pot.
Treasury of the United States, Washington, D.C.	\$309,074 71	\$60,969 87
Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts	4,703,921 36	358,634 15
Assistant Treasurer, New York, New York	3,344,497 07	7,815 53
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	30,166 70	32,693 30
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, South Carolina	154,308 99	40,227 09
Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, Louisiana	1,053,402 24	149,176 11
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Missouri	4,813,319 06	191,040 28
Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco	\$139,787 77	494,768 00
Depository at Buffalo, New York	19,105 95	48 56
Depository at Baltimore, Maryland	165,258 32	60,130 31
Depository at Richmond, Virginia	49,114 19	461 31
Depository at Norfolk, Virginia	58,103 15	20,619 58
Depository at Wilmington, North Carolina	29,853 68	32,038 15
Depository at Savannah, Georgia	155,799 08	5,510 02
Depository at Mobile, Alabama	217,690 97	9,540 39
Depository at Cincinnati, Tennessee	41,312 58	613 99
Depository at Cincinnati, Ohio	72,539 98	2,246 39
Depository at Cincinnati, Pennsylvania	12,300 32	716 32
D. p. w. at Cincinnati (P. C.)	20 39	
Depository at Dubuque, Iowa	343,805 67	19,618 13
Depository at Little Rock, Arkansas	47,603 00	7,512 06
Depository at Jeffersonville, Indiana	163,384 87	5,813 48
Depository at Chicago, Illinois	53,658 41	11,247 12
Depository at Detroit, Michigan	47,010 97	8,755 77
Depository at Tallahassee, Florida	39,043 13	1,100 55
Assay office, New York	2,762,000 00	
Branch mint, San Francisco, Cal.	808,943 64	
Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa.	81,000 00	
Branch mint of the United States, Charlotte, N. C.	32,000 00	
Branch mint of the United States, Dahlonega, Ga.	26 50 00	
Branch mint of the United States, New Orleans, La.	1,646,989 89	
Deduct overdraft.....	\$139,787 77	25,333,789 25
		2,381,805 49
		23,691,771 53
Add difference in transfers.....		22,951,983 76
		1,855,100 00
Net amount subject to draft.....		\$24,807,083 76

Transfers ordered to assistant treasurer, New York, New York	695,000 00
Transfers ordered to assistant treasurer, New Orleans, Louisiana	415,000 00
Transfers ordered to assistant treasurer, St. Louis, Missouri	81,000 00
Transfers ordered to depository at Savannah, Ga.	50,000 00
Transfers ordered to a say office at New York, N. Y.	2,500,000 00
Transfers ordered to branch mint of the United States, San Francisco, California	250,000 00
Transfers ordered to mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa.	1,600,000 00
	\$5,750,000 00
Transfers ordered from assistant treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts	80,000 00
Transfers ordered from assistant treasurer, New York, New York	81,000 00
Transfers ordered from assistant treasurer, St. Louis, Missouri	1,380,000 00
Transfers ordered from depository at Cincinnati, Ohio	50,000 00
Transfers ordered from assay office at New York, N. Y.	1,000,000 00
Transfers ordered from mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa.	603,000 00
	\$3,840,900 00

Jan 1—

NATIONAL THEATRE.

W. HOWEAY, Lessee and Manager.

THE CELEBRATED ROUSSET SISTERS.

THIS EVENING, January 1, Will be performed the Grand Ballet d'Action, in three acts, of

CATARINA; Or, The Queen of the Bandits.

Concluding with the successful Pas de Deux finale of By Mlle Caroline and Adelaide.

To conclude with the serio-comic Fantomime of ROBERT MACAIRE.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, Will be repeated for the last time the grand ballet of GISELE; Or, The Dancing Willies.

CAROLINE AS GISELE.

To conclude with ROBERT MACAIRE.

Robert.....Sokolosky, Bertrand.....Corby.

Doors open at 6 1/2—performance will commence at 7 1/2.

Box office open from 10 to 4 o'clock. Jan 1—

LUMBER.—70,000 feet of 10-4, 8-4, 6-4, and 4-4 merchantable and select Albany White Pine, of all grades.

30,000 feet of 8-4, 6-4, and 4-4 Susquehanna White Pine, of all grades.

30,000 feet of 2-4 White Pine Siding by 6 to 16 by 15.

30,00